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## REVIEW OF BOOKS.

*Records of the Origin and Proceedings of the Outinian Society.* Nos. I. and II. 4to. pp. 61. London, 1819. Not Sold.

THE "Outinian Society," (or, at least, the "Outinian Lecture,") founded during the preceding year, is already sufficiently known, by name, to the fashionable circles; but the publication of these "Records" will doubtless have the effect of rendering its design and character more distinctly and generally understood. Perhaps, indeed, we cannot, ourselves, do better, than hasten to call the attention of our readers to a passage which we find in the concluding pages of the pamphlet before us, as more immediately placing them *in medias res*, or, in plain English, as affording them, by the shortest possible route, the clearest view of the subject in hand:—

"Those, whom attendance at our Lectures have taught the nature of our mode of thinking, will know, and others are here with due deference informed, that the utmost possible favour to the pursuits and projects of individuals, proposing public advantage, or harmless pleasure, compatible with an allowedly strict general adherence to the rules of justice, and to the *true* tenets of the Church of England, is the principle which actuates us. The absence of a tender regard to those claims of our fellow creatures, has been long complained of, in the Reviews and Newspapers of the present day; and the means of promptly supplying, *de re nata* the want of that notice and attention, which they refuse to the candidate for public favour, will be our constant study. Whether we shall be prepared to effect this purpose by the immediate establishment of an OUTINIAN REVIEW, or any similar undertaking, is at present doubtful; but the evil is at its height; and, though such as cultivate literature merely as *readers*, do not feel, even may be amused at, this injustice done to writers, and men of enterprise, yet they may feel it in its *remedy*, by the greater abundance of the amusement it would call forth from others, as well as the more philanthropic character of the sentiment it would awaken in themselves. It has been sometimes fancied, that the circumstance of espousing the same general opinions, as

the critic, is sure to excite in him a generous sympathy, that renders him a sort of protection to you against his judging rival. But this is far from the case: literary ambition may inspire these *fratricidal Aristarchs* to agree in some exaggerated estimate of a particular dogma of one or other of the Fathers of the Church; supported by some modern priest of great general merit; when they amicably unite, as they pretend (and that is easy) from *higher motives!* to fall foul on the individual it suits them to discourage; sometimes with the less powerful arms of violent invectives; but, in other instances, with the almost irresistible weapons of a politic silence and inattention.

"This, therefore, being the case, our Society may have seemed to manifest rather more boldness than prudence, in adopting a subject for the first Course of its Lectures, tending, in a peculiar manner, to excite against it, undeservedly, both ridicule and misrepresentation. The enemies of our system, formed by this subject, have proved to be, 1st, the *Superstitious and Over-scrupulous*; 2dly, the *Meddlers*, active or passive, in the concerns of others; 3dly, the interested miscalculators of a force they hoped to overthrow. The criticisms hence originating, have been directed against the NAME of our Society. It has been already stated by us to the public, that we derive it, partly from the common saying, 'that the business of every body is that of nobody'; and partly from the name which ULYSSES, in the *Odyssey*, assumed (that of *Nobody*), to answer the inimical questions of POLYPHEMUS. Should hypercritical pedantry dispute the propriety of our adoption of this name, as a society having peculiarly in view to extract every advantage for mankind from the strict examination of *NEGLECTED DUTIES* and of *NEGLECTED ARGUMENTS*; (that is, not improbably, to do such business of every body, as is that of nobody:) let me, 1st, recall to the memory of the more *learned and curious*, the whimsical origin of many names, from what they call *transitive* significations, and from less legitimate coinages, of words, in every language, spoken among the nations of the earth; and state, 2dly, to *all* our hearers, that we ever wish our audiences to resemble such as I must consider this, now listening to my Valedictory Address; and whom, I therefore cannot compliment, in taking \* leave of them with

\* In taking leave of them, in our remembrances of a year, &c.

every good wish at this festive season of a year, marked, as I have indicated, by the most striking events, better than by acknowledging in them that prejudice of good sense, which inclines them rather to the more important and substantial objects of thought, than to the empty sound of the *Proper Names* which we affix to them."

It is in conformity with the explanation of the *name* of the society, as above given, that the title-page of these "Records" bears the following motto:—

ΟΥΤΙΣ ἔμουν' ὄνομ' ἐστὶ. ΟΥΤΙΝ δέ μιν  
κικλήσκουσιν  
Μήληρ, ἥδε πάληρ, ἡδ' ἀλλοὶ πάντες ἱαίροι.  
Ὀδυσσ. Ι.

—"the boon I claim;  
And plead my title; *NOMAN* is my name.  
By that distinguished from my tender years,  
'Tis what my parents call me, and my peers."  
Odys. B. 2.

Sufficient explanations, as to the name and views of the "Outinian Society," being now before our readers, and the amiable and well meaning nature of its plan not requiring to be enlarged upon, we may now proceed with its history, which we shall bring down to the moment in which we write; and, first, it may be proper to observe, that, as alluded to in the extract which we have already made, the "first course of lectures, has for its subject *the institution of marriage*:—

"This Society, with the Outinian Lectures, seems to have owed its existence to a Poem, called *MARRIAGE*, said to be begun and planned by a Gentleman, and continued by a Society of Gentlemen, to whom he was a 'Stranger,' but to some of whom the opening of the Poem was read in a company of literary persons."

"Those Gentlemen who engaged in the undertaking which is, principally, to be here recorded, and to which they first directed the attention of the public, in the year 1813, solicited it as early as January, in that year; when the *Prospectus*, or full account of their purposes, as justified by the long and well considered opinions which prompted them, made its appearance in a Morning Paper. It was as follows:—

### "MATRIMONIAL SOCIETY.

"Some Gentlemen who had formed themselves into a Society, and who had become convinced, chiefly by the conver-



sations which have passed at their meetings, of the obvious benefits to mankind which may result from even a few well-meant efforts to augment the comforts sought often in vain, and to lessen the evils too much experienced, in the married state; have been led, at length, to adopt a particular measure as the most conducive possible, they imagine, to that end. They have, therefore, come to the resolution of organizing their society in a new manner: and their plan is this: considering themselves, with the new project they have to execute, as now a sort of CHARITABLE SOCIETY, they propose to admit females into it, with the hope of deriving advantage from such information as they are more qualified, than our sex, to afford. So that, at the regular club dinners of the male part, and at the select conversaziones of the female part, of the nobility and gentry, who, it is trusted will compose the Society, whoever perceives any public or private advantage attainable, by turning the discourse upon topics relative to their common object, may rely on finding them always preferred by the company. For the very constitution of the Society will prevent their being justly rejected as trivial, and will furnish ample reason for their being encouraged as rational and important. Thus, since all questions relative to persons or things, in discussing those topics will be not only expected, but required, the most bashful members, and those most interested in discussing them, will be among the readiest in their enquiries and communications, from a consciousness that they are only performing a duty imposed on them by their engagements in entering into the Society, and doing what is required of them by it; especially as particular pains would be taken, in the questions which are put, to draw forth the sentiments of that retiring class.

"The immense difference that would be produced in the world by such a mode of circulating such information, may be conceived, when it is considered, how immediately ridicule now attaches to any attempt at obtaining the latter, by ill-timed enquiries in mixed company; and how constantly, from fear of that ridicule, the introduction of the subject is avoided. And that the observable change would be a no less observable improvement, must be equally evident from the final discontinuance which must ensue, of those *hasty, unpremeditated marriages*, which, by the unhappiness they produce, so often prevent a matrimonial union from being sought, as an escape from vice, and so often cause it only to be dissolved, that the married may return, if not for the first time give way, to its irregularities.

"There are respectable persons so influenced by theoretic prejudices in religion, as to be hindered by eternal scruples from falling in with several of the measures, suggested from time to time, for the improvement of the condition of man; seeing, indeed, hardly aware, that the Christian religion, though it proposes not utility for an object, allows its professors

to employ their thoughts and powers in promoting it; far differently from the religion of Mahomet; the votaries of which are debarred, by *predestinarian prejudices*, from at all protecting themselves against an evil, as productive of temporal, though not certainly of eternal, misery, as what the Society opposes—THE PLAGUE. These respectable persons, who, with the same noble spirit of piety that animates all true Christians, prove rather born to display a valuable seemliness, and a promptitude to mortify the inward man, than that universal kindness and friendly benevolence, only equally useful indeed, but more serviceable to the ends of the Society, are, with deference, advised to consider, how far dissimilar dispositions may prevent their much enjoying the conversation of the Society, should they enter it.

"But there are two characters whom the *black ball* must inevitably exclude:—1st, The FEMALE BUSY-BODY, who aspires to give laws to the community, as far as respects marriage, by her art and contrivance; and who, with falsehood and misrepresentation, warns off families of her acquaintance from forming too close an intimacy with certain individuals whom she, in her wisdom, deems improper ones to be united with husbands, or with wives. 2dly, The SNEERING BUCK, ever disposed, over his wine, perhaps in a contemptible *slang*, to deride the sacredly "honourable" institution, by jests upon the want of that purity, presumed to prevail in the married state, hazarded even in this country, where such splendid examples of the purity abound; and who, by the discouragement of it, from such language, adapted to his relaxed principles, is perhaps the sole cause of its being ever sullied. These, as secret enemies to the objects of the Society, will never be invited to enrol themselves among its members.

"But, excepting such persons, whoever would wish to unite their efforts with those of the Society, to prosper the good cause espoused by it, as having been before united with it in opinion on the subject, may intimate their intention by their signatures, left at No. 190, Piccadilly; or by letter directed to J. H. at that place; where their inquiries will obtain respectful attention. The Members of the MATRIMONIAL SOCIETY, (which name the Society has assumed) will regulate the number of those who are to compose it, and also nominate them, according to the opinion they form of their means of being effective supports of the cause; but all its true friends will, in proportion to the proof they give of sincere zeal in its favour, be occasionally pressed to attend their gay and convivial meetings, or receive other desirable marks of their respect; as well as to favour them with their correspondence.

"As the happiness of all ranks in society is concerned in this scheme, friends among the lower orders may furnish information to the Society, in return for advice. But it must be made evident, by

witnesses, that the information is what the Society terms legitimate; that is, not procured, either by breach of trust, or contrary to be allowed just wishes of those to whom it relates. The Society totally disclaims any views of prying into secrets, abhorring the very idea of it. Nor indeed is the evil such, that the remedy cannot be obtained without guilt; all that is wanted of information, in the first instance, is the knowledge of circumstances and facts, often discussed, and that not in whispers, in *mixed company*; and the misfortune only is, that, while some of the community do, others do not, hear what it is at such times said. It will be early enough to make minuter inquiries when the male and female persons, for whose benefit the plan is formed, are honourably introduced to each other.

"And there must be also reason to think, that not only the lowest orders, but those of *highest* rank, will be influenced in its favour by a reflection so natural to it as the

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE,

which the Society having adopted, in the *humble translation*, for their motto, should alone retort upon the critics for their enmity; and even, in lieu of future opposition, would gladly sentence them to *improvement in their dispositions*, while they exclaim—

*Evil to him who evil thinks!*

"The Matrimonial Society," therefore, was the original name of the "Outinian Society;" and its first lectures were delivered at Saville House, Leicester Square:—

"The first day appointed for the Lecture was indicated on that day in the Morning Post; and the Syllabus inserted in the advertisement. It was as follows:

#### "LECTURE ON MATRIMONY.

"The Rev. D. Rivers will deliver the First of his Lectures on Matrimony this evening, February 18, at eight o'clock in the evening precisely. Price of Admission Tickets, 5s.—Tea and refreshments included.

"Syllabus of Lectures on Matrimony; the first of which will be read by the Rev. D. Rivers, this evening, at the Rooms, in Saville House, Leicester Square; the entrance on the side of Lisle Street.

"Lecture I.—Preliminary observations; Eulogy on Marriage; its divine institution; extracts from Milton, Thomson, and a modern poem; St. Paul an advocate for marriage; opinions of eminent writers.

"Lecture II.—Impediments to marriage, instanced first in fashionable life, false decency, too refined delicacy, fashionable follies, recluse habits, licentious opinions, stoical apathy, and other causes; malevolence or vanity of judgment availing itself of these motives.

"Lecture III.—Animadversions on Chesterfield, Mandeville, Pope's famous axiom, 'every woman is at heart a rake'; remarks on seduction.

"Lecture IV.—On early marriages.



precipitate and procrastinated marriages, character of a good lady, the cheerful promoter of marriage, one of an opposite character portrayed, sentiments of a religious sect on the subject.

"Lecture V.—Estimate of the female character, select passages from Sterne, Martin, Sherlock, Bishop Hoine, and Dean Kirwan, traits of the jealous and mischief making female; remarks on the education of females, as connected with marriage.

"Lecture VI.—General view of the subject; a society for the encouragement of matrimony desirable, possible design and object of such an institution, objections answered and misrepresentations confuted, address to the audience and the British nation on the expediency of patronizing such an establishment.

"Saville House was open to any persons who might wish to enter it; and it was intended to take money at the door by a license, for the support of the undertaking; but various concurring causes seem to have prevented the resort of company to the Lecture Room: so few arrived, that all who were present separated by common consent. Notwithstanding this, it was determined that, on the next occasion, none should be admitted without tickets. The nature of the subject seemed to make it prudent to deny the sneering part of the community any opportunity of discountenancing the undertaking. The Marchioness of Salisbury, at this time, kindly consented to become the Patroness of the Lectures; and the first Lecture was announced by a circular letter, sent round to many persons in the fashionable world.

The disappointment experienced on this occasion was compensated for on the 9th of March following:—

"On Monday evening, the 9th instant, the Rev. D. Rivers delivered his *Private Lecture* on the Married State, in Cherry's Great Room, Saville-House, Leicester-square, before an audience distinguished by the highest rank and fashion. There were present the Marchionesses of Salisbury and Thomond, Lady Saxton, Colonel and Mrs. Roberts, Baron and Baroness Nolcken, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Cowell, Dr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Miss Brooke, Mr. Giles, Mr. Vaughan, with others, whom we have seen formerly mixing in assemblies, and who now proved their sagacity, in rising above the illiberal misconception of every thing novel, often equally discreditable to the head and heart."

It was in the month of May succeeding, that the Society first assumed its more general title:—

"On Wednesday May 13th, and 14th, a paragraph appeared in the Morning Post and Morning Chronicle, containing remarks on the success of the Lectures; indicating a more general object, as proposed by them, though peculiarly consistent with the nature of their former views; and showing that the gentlemen and ladies, most concerned in

the undertaking of the Lectures, had changed their title of *Matrimonial*, to that of *Utinian*, or *Outinian* Society. The paragraph as inserted in the Morning Post is

"THE REV. D. RIVERS' UTINIAN LECTURES.  
"(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)"

"The Lectures seem likely to be addressed to very numerous auditors, in consequence of the exalted encouragement with which they have been honoured. It will be observed, that they have assumed a new name, (that also of the Society under whose direction they are delivered,) being their *generic* appellation, derived from their purpose of extending their object beyond the mere improvements which regard the Married State: hitherto their *only specific*, but ever perhaps their *principal* object. Thus would they remedy the evils occasioned by that too frequent non-observance of many duties, through the habitual neglect of which the proverb has arisen, 'What is every body's business is nobody's.'"

The London newspapers of June the 20th, contained the following account of the company assembled at the Outinian Lectures on the 18th of the same month:—

"Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather on Saturday afternoon, we have again to notice the increasing attraction of the Outinian Lectures, at No. 10, New Street, Spring Gardens. The meeting on that occasion must have proved highly gratifying to the Founders of the Institution and their Friends. We are enabled to furnish our readers with the following list of rank, beauty, and fashion, although several names have escaped our recollection—Marchioness of Townshend, Countess of Aldborough, Viscountess Bulkelev, Lady Bridport, Baroness Nolcken, Hon. Mrs. Roper, Hon. Miss Rodney, Hon. Miss Wrottesley, Lady Saxton, Mistresses Dawson, Chard, Stratford, Udney, Wyndham, Rochford Grange, Dixon, R. Wilson, Browne, Seddon, Cowell, W. Cowell, Booth, Murray, Berry, White, Smith; Misses Wilson, Dixon, Brooke, Wrottesley, Roper, Smith, White, Beareith, Trenchard; Earls of Digby and Pomfret; Baron Nolcken; Captain Baker, R. N.; Messrs. Rochford Grange, Wyndham, J. Cassamajor, Thweng, Bouwens, Wilson, Hall, &c. &c."

In the preceding paragraph, the place of lecturing has been seen to have been changed; and the lectures were now delivered with increased approbation, by Mr. Richardson, the gentleman who still continues in this charge. The lectures were, in fact, removed to the house of the founder of the Society, JOHN PENN, Esq. the grandson of the illustrious WILLIAM PENN, the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania; and the foundation, as pointed out, in the lecture we have already quoted, was made coeval with the hundredth anniversary

of the death of that celebrated legislator. The lectures have also been delivered at Mr. Penn's elegant seat at Stoke Park; at Weymouth, which is in the vicinity of Portland Island, of which Mr. Penn is Governor, and on which he has erected a castellated mansion; and at other places of summer resort. With respect to the lectures delivered in London, the system at present adhered to is, that upon a card of invitation for an individual and his friends being sent by the Society, the requisite number of tickets, at 2s. 6d. each, may be purchased at Mr. Hatchard's, the Bookseller, in Piccadilly, where the names of the applicants are expected to be given. Visitors, on repairing to Mr. Penn's house, (the place of lecture) are formally introduced; two lectures are delivered; between the first and second, the company descend from the drawing-rooms to the lower apartments, where refreshments are provided, and where a short period is most agreeably spent in conversation. The individuals at present are thus selected with care, and are uniformly found to include many of the highest rank and character. The following is a copy of a card of invitation issued for last Saturday:—

"The Outinian Lectures.—The Friends of these rational Meetings and their Acquaintance, are respectfully informed, that an Introductory Address, (in Substance the same as the late Valedictory one, and unfolding the Design of the Society, founded the 100th Year after the Death of Wm. Penn) will be delivered on Saturday next, the 6th of March, 1819, at Mr. Penn's, No. 10, New Street, Spring Gardens, at 3 o'clock: after which, Mr. Richardson will proceed to the Reading of a Lecture on the same subject as the former.

"Tickets to be had of Messrs. Hatchard and Co., 190, Piccadilly, as usual."

The "Valedictory Lecture," above-mentioned, contains some observations on the biography of WILLIAM PENN, with which we shall conclude our account; of publication which will doubtless have excited a strong interest in the breasts of our readers:—

"First, then, with regard to the origin of this Society, and of these Lectures, I have to observe, that they have been instituted by their worthy and enlightened Founder, after much reflection on the necessity of some such medium, from a total previous want of it, to convey many interesting sorts of knowledge, fit to guard mankind from the evils of deceit; and that one consequence of that reflection is that, as was purposely meant, they commenced in the very year, when just a century had passed since the death of his celebrated ancestor, the great and good WILLIAM PENN. It was in the year 1718,



that the public character I mention, and whose actions history has now described in all the principal languages of Europe, 'put off this mortal coil;' and it\* is in the present year 1818, distinguished by the general pacification of the world at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (an event inspiring sentiments congenial with that legislator's prominent qualities!) that his Grandson and Representative thus deliberately formed, and promulgated in its execution, a plan of a society, which I truly believe, not only those who belong to it, but thousands and ten thousands besides, have hailed with an heartfelt salutation of '*Esto Perpetua*,' a Society which proposes to instil into the mind more promptly, through more familiar media, the knowledge of certain subordinate duties, which the grave dignity of pulpit eloquence, with all its unmatched plenitude of general power, must yet less readily, because more circuitously, inculcate: somewhat as the satiric poet aspires to supply the deficiency of the laws, in coercing vice, by a mode of severity, which legislation, as often of too general and indirect influence, however powerful and authoritative, cannot command; while, in the less important criticisms, which will proceed from it, relative to the minor considerations of excellence in the arts and sciences, and in literature, its ambition will be to unite fairness in the examination and satisfaction of the claims of rival exertion, with a freedom from every false bias, in judging them, through the popularity of applauded names, whether of the dead or the living; to adhere exemplarily, in qualifying its opposition, to the approved maxim of the '*Suaviter in modo, et fortiter in re*;' and, void of either fear or favour, pronounce its unimpassioned judgment in the genuine spirit of undeviating truth and justice!

"So well known is the history of the celebrated Founder of Pennsylvania, that I should add nothing to the printed narratives of his actions, from which you have necessarily obtained information concerning him, if it were not for a mistake, that will be found in the *Life of Dr. Franklin*, published last year; and which seems to attribute (by a judgment of character, worthier of those common talents, ever deceived by appearances, than of such as belonged to the eminent deceased American who formed it,) a sacrifice of worldly reputation at the shrine of religious duty, to a failure of natural and moral firmness. For this may be inferred from that part of the narrative contemplated with the reference subjoined to the Memoirs. It is said, that Franklin heard from James Logan, the Secretary of William Penn, that, when a battle was expected in sailing from England to America, Logan's own principles allowed him to join the fighting men; but that William Penn himself, not only retired with the other Quakers, to avail himself of the arrangement made to place them in a

secure part of the ship, but when Logan joined them, on its appearing a false alarm, he reproved him before them for the desertion of their cause. But the delicacy of this legislator's situation is to be considered; and I think it will then appear, that he steered his steady course between the opposite rocks and whirlpools of dissimilar temptation to error, with that best, because simplest, art, which sprang from his characteristic devoutness.

"Before I undertake to detail the reasons of this opinion, I will advert to an account of an event mentioned in his religious works, which happened to him when a young man; just at that period when, his father's influence over him having caused his removal to the metropolis of France, the natural vivacity which belonged to him had transformed the plain and serious Quaker into the finished gentleman, conspicuous for every fashionable accomplishment, and habituated to the thoughtless gaities of the dissipated court of Lewis the Fourteenth. It is known that, among the excesses for which the nobility and gentry of that country were in those days censurable, was the pernicious practice of duelling; which was carried to such an unexampled length, that the monarch was compelled to restrain it by a memorable prohibitory edict. During the utmost prevalence of this custom, the young Englishman, perhaps from that proneness to reflection, not unusual to minds like his own, had offended some foreign drawcansir, by omitting to return an unperceived salutation; and he was summoned afterwards by his resentful acquaintance, when they met, to stand on his defence. Having been always ambitious of excelling in manly exercises, he yielded, partly perhaps from a practising fencer's habits, to the impulse of the moment; and the consequence was, what, in the work I have alluded to, he states, as repentantly of violence for which he ever afterwards condemned himself; describing the act as witnessed (to use his own words) by 'Lord Crawford's servant, who was by, and saw it.' What this was, the Obituary\* for the present year, as if forestalling our Society in the design of celebrating the termination of the centenary of years from his death, saves me the necessity of specifying, by these words; which I extract from that *Life of W. Penn*—'He resided some time at Paris; and although of a sect that usually disclaimed even defensive war, he drew his sword on being attacked; and, after a conflict, first disarmed, then spared the life of his adversary.' After this, having returned to England, in obedience to paternal authority, he passed over to the sister kingdom, then in a state of rebellion, and acted under the Duke of Ormond, as a military officer, in quelling it; where, according to tradition, which has descended in the family, he conducted himself, as an officer, in a manner which deserved the epithet of 'most active.' This epithet, more than once

emphatically expressed, has been applied, descriptively of this conduct, by a female of noble birth, who had become one of that family, and who was spared to the world, to the joy of multitudes of every rank, till death removed her, not prematurely, to a better place, at the commencement of the present century. William Penn was, at the time mentioned, of the age of twenty-two; appearing as he is represented in armour in his portrait, in a room† adjoining to this, where I have the honour of addressing you. If he was employed as an Aid-de camp in Ireland, it will probably be agreed, that the qualities of no one could have rendered him more likely to give satisfaction in that capacity to a General."

"I venture to assure myself, that you would assent to this conclusion, in the supposed case; and that, in William Penn's whole conduct, an ample share of bravery would appear to you inherited by this son of a British Admiral. Yet it seems to me rather difficult to conceive at what time this apprehended danger from naval warfare could have taken place; for the period, when he sailed to America with James Logan, must have been in the year 1699, in his second voyage. Not but that, even his first voyage to America, and passage home in, and a few years after 1682, were made in a time of profound peace. However, Logan's death happened rather nearer the end, than the beginning of the succeeding century; and a general peace had been signed at Ryswick, on September 20th, 1697. If these evils of war had been supposed to be threatened by the piratical nations of Africa, who render it always so formidable in its consequences, no small credit, at least for courage, is justly to be allowed, not only to William Penn himself, but to all his pacific followers."

*An Account of the History and Present State of Galvanism.* By John Bostock, M. D. F. R. S. &c. London. 1818. 8vo. pp. 164.

It has often been remarked, that some of the most important discoveries in science and the arts, have been the result of accident; it ought, however, to be added, that it is only when these accidents happen to men of genius, that they are improved to advantage. Millions of persons had observed the falling of apples from a tree, but to Newton alone did the circumstance suggest the principle of gravitation. Galvanism, one of the most curious discoveries of modern times, was also first suggested by an accidental circumstance, but the improvement of the principle, and the extension of its properties, have been the result of a variety of experiments undertaken by

"† A room adjoining to that, at Stoke Park, near Windsor, where I had first the honour of delivering this Address."

\* It was in the last year, 1818, &c.

\* The Obituary for the last year, &c.



the learned of all countries; some account of its history, therefore, cannot fail of being interesting.

Dr. Bostock has divided his Essay (the basis of which was first printed in Dr. Brewster's *Encyclopædia*) into two parts,—the first containing, “an historical detail of the discoveries that have been successively made, from the time of Galvani's first observation to the present period,” and the second, an examination of the “principal theories and hypotheses that have been formed to explain the phenomena of galvanism.” Before we proceed further, it may be necessary to give the author's definition of the subject, which is brief but explicit. “Galvanism,” says he, “may be defined, a series of electrical phenomena, in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction; and where we perceive a chemical action to take place between some of the bodies employed.”

It is generally known that galvanism derives its name from Galvani, Professor of Anatomy, at Bologna, who had the good fortune to make some observations on the electricity of the muscles of frogs, that appeared to him to depend upon a new power in the animal body. To this supposed new power, he gave the name of *animal electricity*; and, although the inferences which Galvani drew from his observations are now admitted to be erroneous, yet they led to a “train of experiments, which have associated his name with some of the most brilliant discoveries of modern science.” Of the original discovery, we shall give an extract:—

“The wife of Galvani, being in a declining state of health, employed, as a restorative, according to the custom of the country, a soup made of frogs. A number of these animals, ready skinned for the purpose of cookery, chanced to lie in his laboratory, on a table near an electrical machine. While the machine was in action, an attendant happened to touch, with the point of a scalpel, the crural nerve of one of the frogs that was not far from the prime conductor, when it was observed that the muscles of the limb were instantly thrown into strong convulsions. This experiment was performed in the absence of the Professor, but it was noticed by his lady, who was much struck with the appearance, and communicated it to her husband. He repeated the experiment, varied it in different ways, and perceived that the convulsions only took place when a spark was drawn from the prime conductor, while the nerve of the frog was, at the same time, touched with a substance which was a conductor of electricity. At the time that this accidental discovery was made, Galvani was engaged in a set

of experiments, the object of which was to prove, that muscular motion depends upon electricity; and it appeared, in a very remarkable manner, to confirm his hypothesis; so that he was induced to prosecute the inquiry with redoubled diligence\*.

“When a frog was so placed as to form part of the electric circuit, it was found that an extremely minute quantity of electricity produced contractions in the muscles. If the hind legs were dissected from the body, the connexion being kept up by the crural nerves only, and the electric fluid was passed through it in this state, a still more minute quantity was rendered visible; so that a frog, prepared in this manner, was capable of exhibiting very decisive marks of electricity, where none could be detected by Bennet's gold-leaf electrometer.

“After employing the electric fluid, disengaged from the common machine, Galvani next tried the atmospherical electricity; and it was in pursuance of this object, that he was first led to observe the effects of galvanism properly so called. Having suspended a number of frogs by metallic hooks to an iron railing, he found that the limbs were frequently thrown into convulsions, when it did not appear that there was any electricity in the atmosphere. Having duly considered this phenomenon, he discovered that it did not originate from an extraneous electricity, but that it depended upon the position of the animal, with respect to certain metallic bodies.

“It appeared, that when the muscle and nerve of a frog were each in contact with metallic bodies, and these were also connected by a metal, the contractions were always produced. The effect was considerably increased by arming the nerve with metallic coating, by which means a larger portion of it was brought into contact with the metal. But the most important of Galvani's discoveries was the effect produced by the combination of two metals. Of these combinations the most powerful was that of zinc and silver; and the most violent convulsions ensued when the nerve was coated with one of these metals, the muscle placed in contact with the other, and the two metals connected by a conductor of electricity.”

Galvani's discovery was made in 1791, and no sooner had he published an account of it, than the philosophers of Europe entered with eagerness upon the examination of the new phenomena. Valli, in his letters, published in the following year, examined how far the opinion of Galvani was correct, respecting “the dependence of the new influence upon the nervous fluid, and its identity with electricity.” The question now became warmly agitated, “whether the phenomena of galvanism could be referred to the electric fluid, or whether they do not

rather depend upon some specific agent peculiar to the animal body.” Fowler, the next writer, displayed considerable acuteness in the discussion of this subject, and concluded, that the galvanic influence was not referable to electricity; it was Fowler, also, who made the curious discovery of the flash of light, which is produced by placing two metals in contact with the ball of the eye, and then causing them to communicate with each other; and Sultzer had several years before mentioned the effect produced on the organ of taste by applying two metals, one above and the other below the tongue, and then bringing them into contact. These experiments were varied in different ways by Professor Robison, who also mentions the sensation of taste, which is excited when the tongue is applied to the edges of a number of plates of zinc and silver placed alternately upon each other.

Professor Volta, of Pavia, in a paper, published in the *Philosophical Transactions of London*, gave a luminous account of Galvani's discovery, and overthrew his opinion, that the animal body bears an analogy to the Leyden phial, its different parts being in opposite states of electricity. Volta arrived at the important conclusion, that the muscular contractions are produced by small portions of electricity, that are liberated by the action of the metals upon each other; he also found that the nerve is the organ on which the galvanic influence immediately acts, and that those animals alone were sensible to it, which are furnished with distinct limbs, having flexor and extensive muscles. The theory of galvanism, laid down by Volta, has been most generally received.

Dr. Wells coincided in opinion with Volta, that the contractions of the muscles depend upon electricity, liberated by some cause independent of the animal body, but he contended against his hypothesis, respecting the production of the electricity by the contact of the two metals. It was this writer who discovered the important fact, that charcoal may be employed, together with one of the metals for exciting the influence, and also that the influence, when excited, may be conducted by charcoal.

Humboldt made a variety of experiments on the irritability of the muscular fibre;—many of his conclusions were erroneous, but he established the important fact, that contractions can be excited in an animal, by placing the nerves and the muscles in certain

\* *Éléments de Galvani*, par Alibert.



unions with respect to each other, without employing any metallic substance,—a fact which is still involved in mystery.

Volta, in prosecuting his inquiries, found it necessary to add a new principle to his theory, and to alter the terms in which he had announced it; he had before stated, that two metals were necessary to extricate the electric influence, but he now informs us, that, "provided the substances differ in their power of conducting electricity, their metallic nature may be dispensed with." A committee of the French Institute, in 1798, published an elaborate account of the experiments they had made, without, however, adding any new discovery; and, in the following year, Fabroni, in an ingenious paper, discussed the question "whether the galvanic phenomena are immediately referable to electricity, or whether they ought not rather to be attributed to chemical affinity." Fabroni's paper excited little interest at the time, but many of his statements have since been verified. In this state galvanism remained until the important discovery made by Volta, of the instrument which has been called the *Galvanic* or *Voltaic pile*.

"Volta, as has been remarked above, adopted the idea, that the action excited by the two metals, depended upon an alteration in their respective states of electricity, or in a destruction of its equilibrium. The effect produced by one pair of plates could only be comparatively small; but he supposed, that by interposing a conductor between several pairs of plates, it might be multiplied and concentrated in an indefinite degree. He, accordingly, provided a number of silver coins, and pieces of zinc of similar dimensions; these were disposed in pairs, and between each pair was placed a piece of card soaked in water; and thus a pile or column was formed, in which the three substances, silver, zinc, and water, existed in regular rotation. The effect of the combination fully justified the expectations of the discoverer. All the phenomena that had been excited by a single pair of metals were far exceeded by those of the pile, while, by touching the two ends of it at the same time, it was found that a distinct shock was felt in the arms. This fully established the opinion that had been formed, and was generally adopted, of the identity of electricity and galvanism; although there were still some circumstances connected with the latter, which appeared not to be completely analogous to the usual operations of the electric fluid.

"He found that forty pairs of the metallic disks, with the proper number of pieces of moistened card interposed, were sufficient to produce a shock, which was very distinctly felt in the hands and arms,

and that by increasing the number of pairs, the power of the pile was proportionally augmented. In order to produce the full effect, it was found necessary that two pieces of metal, either composing the extremities of the instrument, or in contact with them, should be firmly grasped by the two hands; and the shock might, in this case, be repeated for any number of times, as long as the pasteboard between the two metals remained sufficiently moist. Volta conceived, that the newly invented apparatus was analogous in its action to the electrical organ of the torpedo."

Volta confined his experiments with this pile to the animal body, and entertained no idea of the important use to which it was afterwards applied, as an instrument of chemical analysis. Volta satisfied himself that the action of the pile was electrical, but Messrs. Nicholson and Carlisle found that the silver end was in the negative, and the zinc end in the positive state of electricity, when the substances are arranged in the order of silver, zinc, fluid, silver, zinc, fluid, &c. It was these gentlemen who first discovered the decomposition of water in the interrupted circuit of the pile, which is thus related in Mr. Nicholson's own words:—

"On the 2d of May—we inserted a brass wire through each of two cocks, inserted in a glass tube of half an inch internal diameter. The tube was filled with New River water, and the distance between the points of the wires in the water was one inch and three quarters. This compound discharger was applied, so that the external ends of its wire were in contact with the two extreme plates of a pile of thirty-six half crowns, with the correspondent pieces of zinc and pasteboard. A fine stream of minute bubbles immediately began to flow from the point of the lower wire in the tube, which communicated with the silver, and the opposite point of the upper wire became tarnished, first deep orange, and then black. On reversing the tube, the gas came from the other point, which was now lowest, while the upper, in its turn, became tarnished and black."—"The product of gas, during two hours and a half, was two-thirtieths of a cubic inch. It was then mixed with an equal quantity of common air, and exploded by the application of a lighted waxed thread."

Mr. Cruickshanks, of Woolwich, confirmed the observations of Nicholson respecting the actual appearance of sparks and the decomposition of water, and discovered that an acid and an alkali were generated at the two ends of the wires in the interrupted circuit, and he also found that hydrogen is always emitted from one wire, and oxygen from the other:—

"The power of the pile in decompos-

ing chemical substances being now established, by the experiments of Nicholson and Cruickshanks, a new field of investigation was opened, which was ardently entered upon by some of the most distinguished among the English chemists. Dr. Henry was among the first who employed the galvanic influence for the purpose of analysis; he decomposed the sulphuric and nitric acids, and ammonia, and he reduced the oxymuriatic to the state of muriatic acid; but as gases do not conduct the galvanic influence, its decomposing power could not be applied to this last body."

(To be concluded in our next.)

## WELSH AMERICAN INDIANS.

To the Editor of the Literary Journal.

SIR,—The enclosed extract was made some years back, from the Gentleman's Magazine, and is the original and authentic document of Morgan Jones, relative to the Welsh American Indians; an extract from which is contained in the communication of R—, inserted in your (34th No. Literary Journal vol. 1.) And, the subject is exceedingly curious, I think it will be acceptable to your readers, to have all the information they can upon it; I therefore send it you for insertion in your Journal, should you think proper.

In addition to the enclosed, I have to say, that a very respectable friend of mine, about four years back, related to me the following anecdote. He had never heard of the Welsh Indians, until his relation of the anecdote made their existence a matter of conversation between us.

"He was in the workshop of a cabinet-maker at Lincoln, and falling into conversation with an old man, employed there, he was told, by him, that he had had been a soldier in the British army, during the American war. Among other circumstances connected with his service in America, he said, that he once was one of a party who were sent out far into the back country, among the Indians, in order to establish a connection with them, and to interest them in the British cause; that an interpreter accompanied this party, who was acquainted with most of the languages spoken by the Indians; that they met with many different parties and tribes of Indians, with all of whom they could, (through their interpreter,) converse and communicate. That, at last, proceeding further into the country, they fell in with a body of Indians with whose language the interpreter was totally unacquainted, and they were apparently without any means of becoming understood by each other. In this dilemma, as my friend's informant said, a private soldier, a Welshman, who had paid much attention to the Indian's language, addressed the commanding officer of the British, and told him, that he thought he understood what the Indians said, and that it was *Welsh*. The officer was incredulous, but permitted the



man to leave the ranks, and to endeavour to converse with the Indians. The man, after some minutes spent with them, returned to his officer, and declared that the language spoken by the Indians, was a corrupted Welsh, but that he could understand them, and had been informed by them, that they had amongst them a tradition, "That their forefathers, many ages back, had come to their present country, across the great water, from from another country far to the eastward." This was nearly all that the old cabinet-maker remembered of the conversation.—Now, Sir, I think that this anecdote is a very strong proof of the existence of the descendants of Prince Madoc, somewhere on the American continent. Whereabouts it was that these Indians were met with, my friend, from not thinking much about it at the time, did not inquire.

I can only add, that the person who communicated this to me, is a person of the strictest veracity, and there seems nothing connected with the circumstances of his informant, to render it in the least probable, that he would coin such a tale for the mere sake of relating it.

Boston, Dec. 10, 1818. P. THOMPSON.

Copy of a letter from Morgan Jones, Chaplain to the Plantations of South Carolina, to Dr. Thomas Lloyd, of Pennsylvania, with observations thereon, by the Rev. Theophilus Evans, Vicar of St. David's, in Brecon.—Vide Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 10, p. 105.

THESE presents may certify all persons, whatsoever, that in the year 1660, I being then an inhabitant in Virginia, and chaplain to Major-General Bennett, of Manseman county; the said General Bennett and Sir William Berkley sent two ships to Port Royal, now called South Carolina, which is sixty leagues to the southward of Cape Fair; and I was sent therewith to be their minister. Upon the 8th of April, we set out from Virginia, and arrived at the harbour's mouth of Port Royal the 19th of the same month, where we waited for the rest of the fleet that was to sail from Barbadoes and Bermuda, with one Mr. West, who was to be Deputy Governor of the said place. As soon as the fleet came in, the small vessels that were with us, sailed up the river to a place called the Oyster-Point. There I continued about eight months; all which time, being almost starved for want of provisions, I and five more travelled through the wilderness, till we came to the Tuscorara country; there the Tuscorara Indians took us prisoners, because we told them we were bound for Roanok: that night they carried us into their town, and shut us up close by ourselves, to our no small dread. The next day, they entered into a consultation about us, which, after it was over, their interpreter told us, that we must prepare ourselves to die next morning. Whereupon, being very much dejected, and speaking to this effect in the British tongue, "Have I escaped so many dangers, and must I now be knocked on the head like a dog?" Then

presently an Indian came to me, which afterwards appeared to be a war-captain belonging to the Sachin of the Doegs, whose original, I find, must needs be from the *Old Britons*,) and took me up by the middle, and told me, in the *British* tongue, "I should not die!" and, thereupon, went to the Emperor of Tuscorara, and agreed for my ransom, and the men that were with me. They then welcomed us to their town, and entertained us very civilly and cordially four months; during which time, I had the opportunity of conversing familiarly with them in the *British* language, and *did preach to them three times a week in the same language*; and they would usually confer with me about any thing that was difficult therein; and at our departure, they abundantly supplied us with whatever was necessary to our support and well being. They are seated upon Pontigo River, not far from Cape Atros. This is a brief recital of my travels among the Doeg Indians.

MORGAN JONES,

The Son of John Jones, of Basaleg, near New-Post, in the County of Monmouth.

New York, March 10, 1816.

P. S. I am ready to conduct any Welshmen or others to the country.

It appears, by this narrative, that the author, Mr. Morgan Jones, was probably unacquainted with the history of his own country. He was surprised, (and well he might,) to hear the Doeg Indians talk the *British* language; and concludes, (and indeed very justly,) that they must be descended from the old Britons; but *when and how*, our author seems to be at a loss. But the Welsh history, first written by Carodoc, to Abbot of Llancarvan, and since published by Dr. Powell, sets the whole matter in a clear light, and unravels the mystery: for it informs us, that in the year 1170, Madoc ap Owen Gwyneth, to avoid the calamities and distractions of a civil war, at home, took a resolution to go in quest of some remote country to live in peace, and so, having directed his course due west, he landed in some place of that vast continent now called America. There, being charmed with the fertility of the soil, after having built some slight fortifications, for the security of his people, he returns home to North Wales, leaving 120 men behind. There, reciting his successful voyage, and describing the fruitful and pleasant land he found out, he prevailed with many of his country people, men and women, to return with him, to enjoy that tranquillity in a remote country, which they could not in their own. The brave adventurers put out to sea in ten barges, laden with all manner of necessaries, and, by God's providence, landed safely in the same harbour they arrived at before. It is very probable it is about Mexico; since there Prince Madoc was buried, as his epitaph, since found there, does make evident beyond all contradiction:—

"Madoc wyf inwydie ei weld,—  
Jawn genau Owen Gwynedd,  
Nv fynwyn dir, fy awydd oedd,  
Nv ca mawr ond y mawredd."

It is, indeed, the common opinion, that in the course of a few generations, Madoc and his men incorporated with the natives, and made one people with them; whence proceed the various *British* words that the Europeans found among the Mexico Indians; such as, pen-gwyn, groeso, gwenddw, bara. iad, mam, buwch, clugiar, llwynoc, coch-y-dwr, with many more, recited in Sir Thomas Herbert's *Travels*, p. 222. But, by this narrative, it is evident, that they keep as yet a distinct people, at least in the year 1660, when our author was amongst them. For Mr. Jones says, he not only conversed with them about the ordinary concerns of life, but preached to them three times a week in the *British* language; and that they usually consulted him when any thing appeared difficult in the same language; which evidently demonstrates, that they still preserve their original language, and are still a colony or people unmixed.

Dr. Thomas Lloyd transmitted this letter to Charles Lloyd, of Dol-y-fran, in Montgomeryshire, Esq. It was afterwards communicated to Dr. Robert Plott, by the hands of Mr. Edward Lloid, A. M. keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Mr. Evans, who sent it to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, from whence it and his observations, in part, thereon, are extracted, wished, by it, to establish the title of Discoverers of America for the *British*,—this settlement there, by Prince Madoc, being 322 years prior to the Spaniards having any footing there. The epitaph was translated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, same vol., p. 409, as follows:—

"Here lies the mighty Owen's heir,—  
In glorious deeds, as well as birth;  
I scorn'd of lands the menial care,  
And sought thro' seas a foreign earth."

## ITALY AND SICILY.

TRANSLATIONS FROM A GERMAN WORK,  
ENTITLED A JOURNEY INTO ITALY  
AND SICILY, BY M. KEPHALIDES.

"Italia mia! benche il parlar sia indarno."  
Francisco Petrarca.

TRIESTE.—Trieste, although surrounded by its Slavonian neighbours, has acquired, from the language, manners, and character of its inhabitants, the features of an Italian town. It has a good harbour, added to the advantage of being a free port, and is not encumbered with Austrian paper money. Merchandize, sent to the Austrian dominions, pays duty at the Imperial Custom-house, at Obscina, five miles from the city.

An unlucky service compelled us, much against our will, to pass our Christmas here; in the mean time, we could not fail to be amused by the animated and bustling crowds of seamen and merchants of all nations,



among whom the Genoese, with their red caps, and muffled up in their brown cloaks, were easily distinguished by the peculiarity of their resolute gait. Numberless merchantmen crowded the unruffled waters of the harbour, and the exchange swarmed with Asiatics and Americans, Moors and Christians, engaged in the peaceful arts of commerce.

The theatre assumes, even here, entirely the Italian character. The house is larger than any in Vienna, although the population of Trieste does not much exceed 3,000 souls. A ballet is performed as interlude to a splendid Italian opera; the singing is fine, but the music wretched. The boxes are let by the season, and here, as throughout Italy, they serve as rendezvous for visits, play, and conversation; not more than two operas are performed throughout the season. The audience listen only to the most beautiful airs, and at other times, the noise is so great, that the recitations cannot be heard; we were for several evenings martyrs to this wretched amusement.

Beyond the general impression produced by the novelty of an Italian seaport, nothing particularly interested us, except a young Greek female from Thessalonica, whom we saw at the house of a merchant, to whom we carried letters of introduction.—On ringing the bell, we were surprised to see the door opened by a very beautiful girl, in a Turkish dress. She answered our inquiries, by replying, in broken Italian, that “she would call the gentleman,” and then disappeared. On the following day, we had the pleasure of again seeing her, at table. She had but a few days before arrived, with her mother, from Greece. Owing to the fatiguing length of the voyage, and the quarantine imposed on vessels coming from the Levant, as well as from her imperfect knowledge of Italian, she talked but little. The oval shape of her countenance, the regularity of her profile, a beautiful forehead, gracefully joined to a nose of the most exquisite conformation; dark eye-brows, majestically over-arching the most brilliant eyes, and a sylph-like form, all combined to render this enchanting creature a model of Grecian beauty; a rosy tint was infused into the transparent whiteness of her skin, by a soft glow of animation, which added greatly to the charms of this interesting *chef-d'œuvre* of living sculpture.

FRIULI.

The road from Trieste is extremely uniform. The surrounding country was crowned with verdure. Its fruit-

ful plains are bounded on the north by the lofty ramparts of the Alps. Vines, orange trees, and cypresses are cultivated here and there. The blue-green Alpine streams, the Isonzo, and the Tagliamento, (over which there is, perhaps, the longest bridge in the world,) flowing through shallow beds of immense width, swell into torrents during the rainy season, or on the melting of the snow of the Alps. The villages and towns are handsome, and appear to be affluent. According to the fashion of Italy, the roofs of the houses converge into points from obtuse angles. The steeples are of a cylindrical shape, and are detached from the churches. Codroisso, Palma-nuova, Valvassone, Pordenone, Conegliano, and Sacile, are charming towns, and have wide streets.

On the 2d of January, we arrived at Mestre. On the canal, our ears were assailed by noise truly Italian, and sounds of tumultuous confusion, far exceeding the roar of the sea.

A dozen idle fellows offered their services, to bear our luggage to the black gondola, that was to carry us to Venice. This incomparable city, with her numberless towns, stood full in our view, like a fairy palace rising out of the sea, our delight increasing as we approached her. We passed by a little chapel, built on wooden piles in the sea, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is a small staircase leading to it, by which the pious mariner may ascend from his gondola, when he wishes to offer up, on the stormy element, his prayers to the divinity. In tempestuous weather this little sanctuary must be completely buried in the sea. We now entered the great canal, and soon landed on the Rialto.

(To be continued.)

#### CEYLON.

[We have already made more than one effort to bring the British public acquainted with the condition and merits of the mixed Indian and European populations of our Eastern dependencies and Colonies\*. The subjoined Addresses, with the Answers to them, on occasion of the recent departure of the Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon, while they illustrate the feelings, character, and acquirements of that class of His Majesty's subjects, contain, also, a most deserved acknowledgment of the public services of the officer mentioned, in that truly important colony. Sir Alexander Johnston,

\* See, also, Mr. Kendall's Proposal for the Relief of the Half-Castes of India, &c.

not limiting his claims on public gratitude to an able and conscientious discharge of his high judicial functions, has, during a life of singular activity, devoted to the most patriotic and philanthropic ends, obtained for the island no fewer nor no smaller gifts than these—Trial by Jury—the Abolition of Slavery†—and a large Christian Missionary Establishment, of that description which, at once, unites the possibility of procuring it, and the local fitness of its labours.—The subjoined Addresses, &c. are copied from the COLONIAL JOURNAL, where the signatures of the subscribers are printed at length.]

To the Honourable Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in the Island of Ceylon, and first Member of His Majesty's Council, &c. &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIR,—We, the undersigned Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of Colombo, having learnt that Your Lordship is about to quit this island, on leave of absence from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, cannot refrain from availing ourselves of this opportunity in declaring, as the tribute of our heart, in the most unequivocal and public manner, the sentiments we individually and collectively entertain of Your Lordship, and the lasting and deep sense which we cannot but entertain for the manifold instances of Your Lordship's unwearied zeal and upright exertions for promoting the public weal.

It is now, Honourable Sir, on the verge of seventeen years since your first arrival in this colony; and, during that period, we have, with real pleasure and delight, both witnessed and experienced that the administration of justice could not be placed in better hands, nor our most gracious sovereign select a more able character than yourself to hold the sacred office of judge; for this mark of his Majesty's royal favour, we now beg to return our most heartfelt thanks and gratitude, and to return Your Lordship also, our sincere thanks for the exemplary manner in which the important duties of that high office have been fulfilled. It is with similar pleasing sensations of heart, that we have to dwell on the goodness of heart ever evinced by Your Lordship; that easiness of access to Your Lordship on all occasions; that suavity and urbanity of manners, and that attention and watchfulness to our interests and welfare, and, in short, that sameness in every respect which characterized Your Lordship on first landing on these shores; all of which, pre-eminently gratifying, we beg to assure Your Lordship, are strenuously rivetted on our

† On the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in Ceylon, there can be but one opinion. The case of that Eastern Colony differs materially from that of the West Indies; and nothing is to be inferred, either way, from the Abolition of Slavery in one set of our Colonies, and its continuance in another. Local expedience must often preside over human laws, and qualify the application of all abstract principles.



minds, and have, with truth, we may aver, so closely bound us towards Your Lordship's person, with that high esteem and respect, that no time or circumstance will ever change or eradicate.

Allow us to state, that on Your Lordship's departure from hence, in 1809, we then embraced the opportunity of entering into a detail of Your Lordship's several public acts, and of the public obligations due to Your Lordship in consequence; at present, we will forbear advertent to them, as facts well known and engraven on the public mind. But there now remains to us, however, a most pleasing task for us to perform, in acknowledging, with the most lively emotions, one very essential benefit which has been conferred through your kind intervention, on the inhabitants of this island since that period, joined with others of a minor consideration; of these, the Trial by Jury claims our first and principal attention; it is a blessing, till then unknown and bestowed on the inhabitants of this island, by our most gracious sovereign, as a mark of special favour; and we want language to convey, in adequate terms, the very grateful sentiments of our hearts, and of our increased affection and loyalty to his sacred person for the same; our thanks are likewise due to the generous heart which dictated, in the first instance, the necessity of this invaluable blessing on us, and it is with admiration and exultation of heart that we profess that we owe it to the penetration, discernment, and wisdom, of our much esteemed and revered chief justice. To this great matter of interest contributed by Your Lordship to the general good and prosperity of the inhabitants of this valuable colony, you are entitled to our best thanks for the opportune suggestions which fell from you, of the proceedings and measures adopted in Europe, for the amelioration of a portion of our unfortunate fellow creatures in servitude, affording us also thereby the pleasing opportunity, by a voluntary and spontaneous act of our own, in entering into and sharing the liberal and humane plan relative to their future destiny and comfort in this life.

The zeal and desire you have manifested for the promulgation and aid of Christianity in this island, is not among the least that demands our acknowledgments; they have been so accurately and faithfully portrayed in the publication of the several laudable religious societies in Europe, that any further attempt on our part, on this most interesting subject, we are apprehensive, would not be anywise equivalent to your worth. We might add to them other eminent traits of your public and private conduct, but a diffidence of trespassing on your invaluable time, compels us to forego this act of pleasure; we beg to assure you, however, that they are duly appreciated by us, and that they will never be forgotten by us, nor our posterity.

Having now, Honourable Sir, by this public testimony of our true and faithful sentiments, performed a duty congenial

and grateful to our feelings, we beg now to request that you will accept of our most ardent wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage to yourself, and much respected lady and family, of whose safe arrival we shall be truly happy to learn. We beg, moreover, to express our unfeigned wish, that the object of your voyage (the restoration of your amiable lady's health) may be fully realized, and that we may have the felicity and happiness of soon seeing you and your family in that place, where the best part, we presume, of your public and private life has been spent, and in the midst of those, to whose welfare and prosperity you have so materially contributed, and who subscribe themselves, with every respect and esteem, Honourable Sir.

Your Lordship's most humble and faithful servants,  
[Here follow nearly two hundred and twenty signatures.]  
Colombo, 1817.

#### THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,—I am fully aware, after a long residence on this island, of the respect which is due to your characters, and I return you my sincere thanks for the flattering testimony which you have afforded me, of your approbation of my conduct.

However excellent in theory the Trial by Jury must always appear, its utility, in practice, must, in a great degree, depend upon the persons who act as jurors; and it is with real satisfaction that I feel myself bound, as Chief Justice of the island, publicly to record my opinion, that the Dutch inhabitants and Burghers of Colombo have, upon every occasion, discharged their duty, as jurymen, in a manner which does the highest credit to their understandings and their humanity, and which unequivocally proves how deserving they are of having that admirable institution permanently established amongst them.

The introduction of Trial by Jury into these settlements, the gradual abolition of domestic slavery, and the general diffusion of the principles of the Christian religion throughout the country, are measures directly calculated to ensure for the inhabitants, a free and an impartial administration of justice. By approving of the part which I have taken, for fifteen years, in promoting these objects, you confer on me an honour the most gratifying to the feelings of an Englishman.

As the whole of the arduous duties of the Supreme Court will devolve, during my absence, upon my colleague, the Puisne Justice, it will, I trust, be satisfactory to you to know, that the most perfect unanimity of opinion has invariably prevailed between him and me upon every subject, and that I have derived the greatest assistance, in the execution of my office, from his professional experience and very distinguished talents.

Allow me, gentlemen, to conclude, by thanking you, in the name of Lady Johnston, and by assuring you how sensible

she is of the kindness with which you are so obliging as to express your wishes for the recovery of her health.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful  
and obliged servant,  
(Signed) ALEX. JOHNSTON.  
Colombo, 10th June, 1817.

To the Honourable Sir Alexander Johnston, Knight, Chief Justice of the Honourable the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the Island of Ceylon.

HON. SIR,—We, the undersigned Dutch inhabitants and Burghers of the Province of Jaffnapatam, having heard of your approaching departure, with the view of re-visiting your native country a second time, cannot refrain (without doing great injustice to our feelings) from testifying, in the most warm and public manner, the unfeigned sentiments of our hearts on the occasion. We should be wanting in an essential point of our duty and gratitude, were we to omit giving vent to those spontaneous effusions pervading our minds, of our knowledge and conviction for the unceasing and unwearied exertions manifested by you, to promote the public weal, ever since your first arrival on this island. To advert to, or dilate on them, now specifically, whether in your public or private capacity, will, doubtless, we conceive, be but engrossing your valuable time unnecessarily; they are two well known, and too deeply impressed on our minds, ever to be eradicated. But whilst we thus give the pleasing utterance to our feelings, we are irresistibly impelled to dwell, with an inexpressibly innate delight and gratification, for one peculiar blessing, conferred on us and the inhabitants, through your kind and laudable intervention with our most gracious Sovereign, in the institution of the Trial by Jury on this island, whereby we have, without any hope or expectation, on our part, been put upon an equal footing, in the enjoyment of the most valuable privilege, with other British subjects, both in Europe and India. The value and estimation of this privilege, which has rendered universal satisfaction, and which, we beg to say, we want words duly to appreciate, would, alone, of itself, have demanded from us the most grateful tribute of our hearts; but when we throw into the scale, the discernment, penetration, and local knowledge, that dictated the careful selection, and discrimination made in the first enrolment of those competent to become jurors, the insuring of our attendance by regular rotation, so that all may bear an equal share in discharging the important duties of that honourable office; the readiness and attention which you have ever evinced, to listen to any representations made by us, as jurors, or otherwise relating to the good of the community, together with the pleasing condescension and affability invariably manifested to us, and the easiness of access afforded, at all times, and on all occasions, by you, claim from us, in a superlative



manner, the most unbounded applause and gratitude, and that of the native inhabitants united throughout the island, whose sentiments, we can safely aver, are consonant to those of our own. From this subject, we recur to another, with equal delight and pleasure, portraying, in glowing colours, one conspicuous trait and characteristic of your exalted character, in giving us (and for which our reiterated acknowledgments are perpetually due) the opportunity and occasion, by communications of the liberal and enlightened views prevalent all over Europe, for the termination of slavery, whereby we have been enabled, from a conviction of the humanity and benevolence of the measure, and the expediency of attending to it, both as men and Christians, unanimously to come, also, to a similar resolution, towards that unfortunate class of beings on this island, sensible and grateful as they may be to several of us, for our commiseration, and consequent resolved alleviation for their unhappy lot. To yourself, honourable sir, we must confess, (and trust you will pardon the digression) they are justly and deeply indebted, for the participation of that invaluable blessing, as the humane and generous author, or fountain, from whence has emanated that unexpected relief and consolation to them.

Having now, honourable sir, performed the duty, no less just and due to you, than likewise pleasing and just to our feelings; and regretful as your departure will be to us, and to all in this province, and on the island in general, we contemplate, however, with truly gratifying pleasure, that your absence from us will be but for a temporary period; and, confiding in the fond hope, that our future prosperity and happiness, in the interim, will still engage your well known wonted kindness and consideration for us.

We have now to request you will accept of our best wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage to yourself and family, and to this token of respect, we beg to conjoin our fervent wishes for the welfare and happiness of yourself and them, and of our anxious solicitude for your safe and speedy return hither amongst us again. We have the honour to remain, with much esteem and respect, honourable sir,

Your most obedient and very faithful humble servants,

[Here follow thirty-seven signatures.]  
*Jaffnapatam, the 17th May, 1817.*

#### THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,—The Province of Jaffna, from its extent, its population, its productions, and its neighbourhood to the Peninsula of India, is one of the most important parts of this island, and it has ever been an object of serious anxiety with me, in my official capacity, to secure for the inhabitants, a prompt and a vigilant administration of justice.

The frequent circuits, which I have, of late years, made through the northern provinces, and the local information which I have derived from many of you, have

enabled me to become perfectly acquainted with the customs of the country, and the feelings of the people; and I am fully persuaded, that the Supreme Court is indebted to the judgment and the patience, with which you have discharged the duties of jurymen, for the great success which has attended the introduction of the Trial by Jury, amongst the natives of every cast, and of every religion, in the Province of Jaffna.

The resolution which you have so unanimously adopted, to emancipate the children of your domestic slaves, [does] the highest honour to your humanity, and will, no doubt, produce the most advantageous and the most extensive effect in that province.

I consider myself peculiarly fortunate, in having had it in my power to show any of you the personal attentions to which you are so obliging as to allude; and I have only to regret, that the shortness of my stay at Jaffna, and the multiplicity of my official avocations, while there, should have prevented me from having more frequent opportunities, than I otherwise might have enjoyed, of testifying the esteem and the respect, which I shall always entertain for the Dutch inhabitants and Burghers of that place, in consequence of the ready support which they have invariably afforded me in the administration of justice.

The character of my colleague, the Puisne Justice, is so well known, that you will permit me, I trust, to avail myself of the present occasion of expressing my satisfaction, that the whole powers of the Court will, according to the provisions of the charter, devolve, during my absence, in a person who is so well acquainted with your district, and who must feel so lively an interest in the welfare of its inhabitants.

I beg that you will accept of my sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have done me the honour to express your approbation of my conduct, and assure you that—I have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and obedient servant,  
(Signed) ALEX. JOHNSTON.

#### AN ENGLISH STAG HUNT

#### HUNGARY.

ON the 24th of September, 1818, at ten o'clock in the morning, Prince Paul Esterhazy, attended by a numerous party of friends, quitted Eisenstadt, (a magnificent residence of his father, about thirty miles distant from Vienna,) to enjoy a stag-hunt, a diversion altogether novel in Hungary. At eleven, they arrived in the centre of a beautiful plain, in front of the castle, where they found the fox-hounds of Lord Stewart, three stalls, or carriages, containing stags, and a numerous assemblage of sportsmen. The Prince

and his party immediately mounted, and preparations commenced for turning off a stag, while every heart beat high with anxious expectation. At this moment, the Princess, attended by several ladies in barouches, drove up to witness the novel but beautiful scene. The morning, "with breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom," was heavenly. The signal given, the carriage was opened, and the stag stepped forth in all his native majesty; looking round with a mixture of surprise and contempt, he bounded off in high style. When viewed at the distance of about two miles, the hounds were cast off; after a little dashing, they stooped, and challenged in good form. "Hark forward, hark forward, tantivy;" was the cry; the crash became general, and, after one checkless burst of forty minutes, the gallant hounds pulled down their game. The Prince on Fitz-Oliver, Lord Stewart on Coy, Mr. Fitzroy on Domino, Mr. Bloomfield on Harriet, Prince Wenzel-Lichtenstein on Hippomonos, Count Schonfield on Tomtit, Count Esterhazy on Fitzwilliam, the Huntsman on Boxer, and a ninth on Beldestom, were in at the death. Having blooded the hounds, the party returned to the plain. Fresh horses were in attendance, but no change was made, except by Lord Stewart, who mounted Robin. It was now one o'clock when the Ober Forst-Meister (or Head Gamekeeper) again opened a stall, and produced a stag much superior to the first. After eight minutes law, the hounds were cast off. They went at a rattling pace for five miles, when the stag was headed at Nellap; the check was momentary; he took a way through the fine galloping country, and, after a noble burst of fifty minutes, he entered the extensive Vineyard of Margarthen. The hounds were immediately drawn off, to prevent injury to the vines, and he was driven through by the peasants, trotting before them in most majestic style.—This check was amply compensated (for at least to some) by a scene truly interesting. Groups of beautiful Hungarian maids were reaping the rich harvest of Bacchus—

Their coats were kilt, and did sae sweetly shaw  
Their bare white legs, that whiter were than  
snow;  
Their cockernonies snooded up fu' sleek,  
Their hassel locks hung waving on the cheek.\*

While regaling on the grateful juice, we heard a halloo from the opposite side of the vineyard; "hark forward" was the cry; the stag now faced the fine plain of Margarthen, over which

\* Gentle Shepherd.



we went at great speed. On approach—a gentle but long declivity, we descried the glassy lake of Sultz, which the stag had taken, and was now nearly half-way across the distance from one shore to the other, being rather better than an English mile. The hounds immediately took the water; their noble master, Lord Stewart, Prince Esterhazy, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Weatherley, and two English grooms belonging to the Prince, dashed in along with them. Will, the huntsman, and Jack, the whipper-in, both Englishmen (recorded with regret), *bolted* with the Hungarians. The scene was now certainly unparalleled in the annals of European sporting. A stag swimming across a mighty lake, a pack of hounds, in full cry, swimming by the sides of the horses, encouraged by their daring riders. The effort was desperate, but irresistible; the very water appeared to give a tacit consent to the attempt; it was placid, and perfectly motionless, save a gentle undulation, caused by thousands of wild ducks, who seemed to sit in judgment upon the rashness of the sportsmen. From the centre of the lake the latter beheld the noble stag reach the shore, at a moment when an insurance at Lloyd's would have been very high against *their* doing so; happily, in a quarter of an hour more, their gallant steeds brought them safe to land, attended by their mute pack of hounds, which had no wind left for music. After a pause of a few minutes, to collect the hounds and breathe their horses, they challenged at the very edge of the lake, and ran, in a direct line, for a mile and a half, to the summit of a strong ascent, into a small walnut cover, where the dashers were joined by their long lost companions, who had more prudently preferred galloping on dry land, to swimming in a lake. Here the stag turned back, and bent his course down the mountain, towards the lake again; it was now difficult to determine, whether the effort made by the hounds or horsemen, to prevent his gaining the lake, was the greatest. A second swimming appeared to be desired by neither; he made a desperate effort to gain the lake, did so, but it was only to die; eight of the leading hounds pulled him down, about twelve yards from the shore; most piteously he brayed:—

Poor stag, the dogs thy haunches gore,  
The tears run down thy face,  
The Huntsman's pleasure is no more,  
His joys were in the chase.

Thus ended a chase of fourteen miles, by land, and one by water, that would

not have disgraced a pack of the best appointed stag-hounds in Europe. This was the first time that Lord Stewart's pack had run a stag. All the horses in the field were English, except one which was rode by a Lieut. General of Cavalry, and which proved very deficient in speed for the business of the day. The sportsmen returned (highly delighted with their day's sport), to the princely mansion of Eissenstadt, where they partook of a magnificent banquet, to refresh them after their fatigues.

#### ON PUFFING.

A FACETIOUS modern writer has called the present era, the age of taxes and puffs; and, indeed, the perusal of the latter forms by no means the slightest burden of the former. Our Magazines and Reviews, and the editors of our diurnal publications, made a most degrading sacrifice to avarice, when first they suffered whole battalions of puffs to escape from their proper quarters, and small-type cantonments to invade the highway, and open masked batteries upon the unwary passenger. Infinite are the deceptions under which they steal upon us, and innumerable the disguises and crapes under whose cover they arrest our progress; and if they do not rob us of our money, at least defraud us of our time. Of all practisers in this art, the lottery-contractors are the most persevering and audacious; fighting under all colours, and blazoning every wall, from St. Luke's, where their dupes are found, to the King's Bench, whither they are frequently conducted. By a tempting exhibition of capital prizes, the credulous multitude are "struck with sudden adoration," and purchase tickets, only to complete the line of Milton by a speedy display of "blank awe." In perusing the public journals, it is impossible to escape their traps.—The convention of Cintra, by which the enemy was suffered to carry away all the plunder, and which so cruelly disappointed the hopes of the nation, forms, on a paper now before me, the preface to "an advantageous Lottery Scheme," and is much more appropriate than the writer probably intended. The nation ought long ago to have discovered, that their rich wheel is like a St. Catharine wheel, which seems to scatter a shower of gold on every side; but when we attempt to snatch the prize, we only burn our fingers,—the treasure vanishes, the momentary splendour is succeeded by darkness, and the deceitful vision ends in smoke.

Vulgar modes of puffing becoming at length too notorious to escape occasional detection, the proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens bethought himself of classical assistance; the Greek and Roman authors were used as janitors to this fashionable promenade, and the ancient litera-

ture ransacked to supply new heads to the old body of puffs. "Cato and Lucretia" served to introduce the congenial characters of—Dignum and Mrs. Bland:—"Prometheus, who formed men of clay, and endued them with *stolen* fire," composed the prelude to—"a beautiful new song, by Mr. Kelly;"—"Hannibal's vinegar, which penetrated and destroyed the bowels of the hardest rock," led by an easy transition to—"Genuine port wines," and the ancient Greek courtesans," naturally suggested—"the Duke of York's band."

Nor have the illegitimate sons of Esculapius been deficient in this fashionable accomplishment. "A horrid murder!" is often made to precede "Leake's patent pills," which is simply a metathesis, or transposition of the course of events; while a "dreadful insurrection of the Blacks" serves to confirm the efficacy of "Gowland's Lotion," by which it might have been completely avoided, since "it prevents all eruptions, and gives to the skin a beautiful whiteness." "The flourishing state of the public funds," in the beginning of a paragraph, is wound up at the end with "Winsor's gas lights, or inflammable air;" and the "long confinement of Alexander Davison, Esq. in the King's Bench," is introductory to "an effectual remedy for the yellow fever."

"As fools rush in where angels fear to stand," so do some of these licensed murderers seek the sanctuary of the temple, and extract from the Sacred Writings labels for their phials of wrath. Solomon's Song seems an odd way of bringing us acquainted with "Solomon's Guide to Old Age," since its precepts do not seem so well calculated for the extension as the enjoyment of life; yet I have seen this farrago of quackery thus ushered into notice. Of all the wise men, in the deleterious way, this puffing Solomon may be reckoned the wisest, for he is indisputably the richest. Christians and Jews have alike worshipped this golden calf, while he himself, it report may be credited, by professing their religions, alternately, as interest dictated, has plucked them both, with a most meritorious impartiality. Far be it from me to insinuate that he was ever a sincere convert to either Christianity or Judaism; I rather suspect he was like the blank leaf between the Old and New Testaments, not belonging to either, but making a *cover* of both.

#### TRUE HISTORY OF ST. GEORGE.

Continued from p. 59.

BUT Mr. Byrom's argumentation here, is, truly and properly speaking, beside the purpose; since we are not to consider what *might* have been, or what *ought* to have been the case, but what it really was. And, as to the merit of his conjecture, that St. Gregory ought, for the reasons he gives, to have been our patron Saint, he did not reflect, that St.



George is to be considered as a *military Saint principally*, and, as such, may very well consist with St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Gregory, St. Augustine the Monk, or any other partners whomsoever. And so we find, that Antonius Macedo, in his book, *De Diis Tutelaribus orbis Christiani*, reckons St. Mary and St. Peter to be the general patrons of England, but *in re militari Georgius*\*; which accounts very fairly and sufficiently for the invocation of St. Mary, and St. Peter, and St. Gregory, in the ancient forms, applied at our Coronations†; and, I may add for the omission of St. George's name upon those occasions. Thus, when this Saint is viewed in a military capacity, the state of the matter is quite altered; and it is certain, that he was esteemed the patron of Knights in general‡, and more particularly of the English military, who, in the onset of their battles, were wont to invoke his name as a war cry§. King Edward the Third, in the battle of Calais, A.D. 1349, him and St. Edward the Confessor publicly, in the field, with his drawn sword in his hand||. I apprehend the case to be this; when the English croisees went into the East, in the first crusade, A.D. 1096, they found St. George, upon their arrival there, a great Warrior-Saint amongst the Christians of those parts\*, and his name one of the most eminent in their calendars. They had some knowledge of him before, as a Saint and Martyr, having beheld him in that capacity in their calendars and martyrologies, brought to them, probably from Rome†; as likewise from the information of Adamnanus‡; but they seem not to have been sensible, either of his transcendent dignity and consequence; his being in the Greek church ὁ Μεγαλομάρτυρ, *the great Martyr*; or of his heroical character, whereby he was ὁ Τροπαιοφόρος, *the Victorious*, till their expedition into the Levant. On their return, therefore, they brought home with them these new notions and ideas; and thenceforward, as I conceive, St. George became to the English, along with St. Maurice, St. Sebastian, &c. the tutelary of all warlike men. And thus, it should seem, that for

a particular purpose, a nation might very plausibly adopt a Saint in these times (especially when one can so rationally account for it,) who was different from their *Apostle*, or first converter; that there was no absurdity or incongruity in such proceeding; and that the case was really so with the good people of our island.

Mr. Byrom observes next, from Mr. Selden, that St. George does not occur as patron of England, till the reign of King Edward the Third§.

For tho' much has been said by the great antiquarian\*

Of an orthodox George—Cappadocian—and Arian;

How the soldier first came to be patron of old,

I have not, says he, light enough to behold: A soldier-like nation, he guesses, (for want of a proof that it did so,) would chuse him for Saint;

For in all his old writings no fragment occur'd, That saluted him Patron, till Edward the Third.

His reign he had guess'd to have been the first time,

But for old Saxon prose, and for old English rhyme,

Which mention a George, a great Martyr and Saint,

Tho' they say not a word of the thing that we want;

They tell of his tortures, his death, and his pray'r,

Without the least hint of the question'd affair: That light I should guess, with submission to Selden,

As he was not the Patron, he was not beheld in.

Now, as to his position, confirmed by Dr. Heylin, that St. George does not occur as patron of England, till King Edward the Third's time, I answer, that this is not strictly true, as will be seen hereafter. In the interim, I beg leave to remark, that this negative argument can be but of small force, since we are so well assured, that St. George was known here long before, in the capacity of an eminent Saint and Martyr, and, I may add, as the Patron of Soldiers; and, that it is not very reasonable to call upon us, at this time of day, when our ancient records and writings are so few, and the occasions of mentioning our Patron Saint so rare, to produce evidence, that he was received as our *Tutelary General*, either by the Saxons, or by the Normans at the conquest. Supposing again, and even admitting, that St. George was not esteemed our peculiar Patron in those early and remote ages; yet, he might easily become such afterwards, when our people had visited the Holy Land, and were thence returned. There intervened a space of almost three hundred years between the Norman conquest and the institution of the Order of the Garter, placing this last in the year 1350. And, as Mr. Selden pertinently remarks, "It is nothing strange, that so military a na-

tion (as our's) should chuse the name of such a Soldier-Saint (for their patron), and of one so known by the peculiar name of *Tropaeophorus*, or *Victorious*, &c.\*

As to St. George's being known in the island in the Saxon ages, Adamnanus, about the year 690, testifies that Arculfus, after his return from the East, "etiam, nobis de quodam martyre, Georgio nomine, narrationem contulit†." Venerable Bede lived not long after Adamnanus, and, in his *Martyrologies*, you have "Natale St. Georgii Martyris" placed against the 23d of April; whereupon Dr. Smith writes, "Dicendum tamen est quod gens *Anglica* in *S. Georgii* patrocinium precipue concessit, nec tantum recentioribus aetatibus, sed ab ipsis *Anglo-Saxonici dominatus principibus*; quod putamus probari ex hoc ipso loco *Baeda* genuini martyrologii, qui eodem modo quo Christi et Apostolorum festa, festum quoque *S. Georgii* simplicissime indicant." This learned annotator certainly infers too much when he collects from this passage alone, that the English had been under the patronage of St. George from the very beginning of the Anglo-Saxon government‡: for this testimony cannot possibly amount to any more than that St. George was a Saint of rank here in those early times; this is the whole which I intend it should prove. Mr. Selden produces a Saxon Martyrology from the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which, from the language and hand, he judges may be about the age of St. Dunstan, and where, in April, the entry in Saxon is to this purpose: "On the three and twentieth day, is St. George's feast, that noble Martyr, whom Datianus the Emperor, seven yere together, with unspeakable tortures urged to renounce Christ, which, when he could not bring to passe, he cut off his head§." Among the Saxon Homilies, also of Aelfric, who flourished about A.D. 1000, St. George is mentioned, and his martyrdom described under Datianus\*, who, as Mr. Selden with great probability conjectures, may be Diocletianus in a contracted form, or, as Doctor Heylin opines, may be Galerius Maximianus, by birth a Dacian||, and not improperly, nor un-

\* Selden, § 43.

† Heylin, p. 292, where see more of Arculfus's information to the Saxons concerning our Martyr.

‡ Dr. Dawson, also, in his preface, runs into the same mistake; but see him, p. 17—and Dr. Heylin, p. 290, who is against St. George, being our Saint-Protector so early as this, and very justly.

§ Selden, § 43. This is the old Saxon prose, intended by Dr. Byrom; and there is another extract from this curious MS. in the same section.

¶ Selden, § 43. Heylin, p. 293.

|| Dr. Pettingall surmises that Datianus may be a corruption rather of Athanasius, as if the story of St. George had been formed upon that of George the heretical and infamous Bishop of Alexandria, Dissert. p. 35; but the characters of the two Georges are so contrary and incompatible, that there is no probability in this. See Dr. Heylin, Pt. I.

\* Antonius Macedo apud Fabricium in Bibliograph. Antiquar. p. 264. See also Selden, § 40 seq. Dr. Pettingall, p. iv, and viii. And Mr. Byrom himself, Stanza 9.

† See Mr. Byrom's verses quoted as above. ‡ Fabricius Bibliogr. Antiquar. p. 267. Selden, § 41. Heylin, p. 38, 244, 278.

§ Camden, Remains. apud Heylin, p. 301: and see this last author, p. 304, and the Golden Legend, by Caxton, fol. cvii. 6.

|| Selden, § 40, 41.—Heylin, p. 331.—Duchesne says he did it at Cressy also. Ibid, and Ashmole, p. 189.

\* Malmsbury, iv. p. 139. Selden, § 41.

† The offices of the Latin church were full of St. George. Selden, § 42.—Heylin, p. 213. seq. And we may depend upon it, that, in the great intercourse which both the Saxons and Normans had with the city of Rome, service-books were constantly importing thence into our island.

‡ See Cave's Hist. Literar. p. 339. Edit. Genev. and Heylin, p. 291. seq.

§ Dr. Heylin also says, that King Edward chose him for the patron of the kingdom—p. 322, 331.

\* Mr. Selden



sually designed, by a name borrowed from his country\*. Lastly, there was a house of regular canons, sacred to St. George, at Thetford, in Norfolk, founded by Ulvius, first Abbot of Bury, temp. R. Canuti†. We learn again, from a passage in Somner‡, that St. George's Church, at Canterbury, was in being before the middle of the 11th century. It is suspected, and with some colour of reason, that St. George's, in the borough of Southwark, was consecrated to our Martyr before the Norman invasion§.

(To be continued.)

## Fine Arts.

### BRITISH GALLERY.

No. 1. An old Lace Maker.—No. 8. Painting.—No. 119, Interior of a Cottage.—And No. 135, the Bordeaux Diligence on the Banks of the Loire, by Mr. George Jones, are pleasing cabinet pictures, designed with much taste, and painted in a broad free style. The last has a number of figures grouped with fanciful negligence, and of a spirited character. This artist's paintings generally evince a good taste and skilful management, with a power of going deeper into his subjects, and identifying them more closely with nature. His invention is attractive; and there is a pleasing facility in his execution, but there is a tendency to manner in his colouring and design, which, if not corrected in time, may prove a serious obstacle to his improvement.—No. 16. A Boy's Head, a study, by Davison, is rounded with great fleshiness.—And No. 182. The Prophet, a study, by the same, is painted with force, clearness, and spirited character. It is paying these pictures a high compliment, to own, that on a first view, we attributed them to Mr. Jackson, the Royal Academician. This is, in itself, a sufficient proof of their excellence, and in penciling, colouring, and chiaro-scuro, they bear a strong resemblance to the style of that artist. Imitation is, however, at best a dangerous merit in painting.—No. 18. A Page, carrying a helmet.—And 20. A Country Boy, by P. H. Bone, are two clear well-painted studies.—No. 91. Moses breaking the Tables of the Law, (exhibited and creditably noticed, last year.)—And No. 111, The exposure of Moses, are by the same artist. The composition of the last shows considerable skill and taste. The Father is a good figure, and the action of the Sister and the little Boy are well designed. There is an infantine grace in the Moses,

cap. 3, 6, and 7, where this subject is treated at large. By a like misnomer, the Golden Legend, p. 203, 207, 210, 211, calls the Emperor Decius, *Decian*, for he is not the same with Gaius or Gallienus.—Answer to Dr. Stukeley's Palæographia, p. 42.

\* Heylin, p. 259.

† Tanner, Notit. p. 549.

‡ Somner's Antiq. of Canterbury, p. 10.

§ Heylin, p. 293. Maitland, p. 1362.

an historical grandeur in the landscape, and the colouring is vigorous and mellow. The artist possesses science, in all that constitutes the putting together of his pictures, and he has the great merit of leaving no part neglected. There is a certain portion of sedateness, and of agreeable elegance in his mode of telling a story, but, after all these, there are certain touches of warm and lively passion, which no rule can supply, and which too often escape his notice.—No. 199. A Vase of Flowers.—And 226. Its companion, by J. Barney, Sen., are tastefully composed and painted with much delicacy of penciling and brightness of colouring.—No. 79. The Plough Boy.—And No. 80, The Poor Old Veteran, by the same, have not sufficient truth of nature.—And No. 23. The Raising of Lazarus is deficient in historical sentiment and character.—No. 30. Study of an old Peasant, by John King, is painted with breadth, and a close following of nature.—No. 150. A Head, by the same artist, is not so good.—And 249. Our Saviour, after condemnation, by the same, deserves our favourable notice, as a first effort at historical painting. From the general idea of the figure, we are inclined to hope, that when Mr. King's anatomical studies are more matured, he will produce something to repay his laudable assiduity, although his stock of skill as a draughtsman, is not at present sufficient to display his historical conceptions to their best advantage.—No. 29. A view from Robin Hood's hill, near Gloucester, by William Turner of Oxford, is painted with great vigour of local colouring and pencil. This excellent artist possesses a feeling of nature and power of expression, as a landscape painter, of so high an order in his prime works, that we are surprised he has not, long before this, obtained a larger share of public reputation; one of the very finest modern landscapes, which we have seen was exhibited by him, at Spring-Gardens, three or four years ago.—No. 81. A Mother and Child, Mrs. W. Carpenter; is a clearly coloured Study, with a fine breadth of light, and a pleasing character of nature.—No. 96. A Study, by A. Cooper, A. R. A., is a cabinet gem of great delicacy, and No. 209. Skirmishers, by the same artist, is designed with the fire of Borgognone, and painted with a pencil as light and sweet as that of Wouvermans. Our admiration of this artist's pictures, does not close our eyes to an occasional sameness in his colouring, which, if long indulged, may become a serious defect in his style.—No. 201. The Wapiti or North American Deer, by the same artist, is well painted, but not a subject for picturesque effect.—No. 53. The interior of the Elgin Gallery, by Archer, is a picture of considerable merit, as a whole, although rather heavy in the execution. We incline to an opinion that, in the company assembled there are many portraits of living characters; we could discern that of Bewick, a young and promising Artist: there is, also, some

resemblance of the venerable President West's countenance, but that the person is too tall; and a faint resemblance of Mr. Peter Coxe. Although there is a want of spirit in the penciling, there is merit in the grouping, a strength in the general effect, and the subject will always possess a classical interest. No. 74. A Lavender Girl, by M. Cregan, is a correct and modest copy from nature; but this Artist's *chiaro-scuro* would admit of more vigour; a greater depth in his masses of shadow would throw up his colouring with more freshness and vivacity. No. 229. Jeremiah dictating to Baruch, the second Prophecy of the Destruction of Jerusalem, by J. Christmas, 10 ft. 6 high, by 9 ft. 6. wide. The Prophet is seated, and his action is simple and impressive; the character and expression of the head are dignified. The hands and right foot are well drawn, but the left foot is rather heavy. The drapery is broad and cleverly folded. The head of Baruch is finely conceived; the expression of listening, painted with great force, and the action of the hand, which holds the pen, equally just, but the outline of the hand is feeble and uncertain. There is a considerable power in the general effect, and a depth of feeling in every part, which augurs well of this young Artist. We do not remember to have seen a better, and very few to equal it, as a first attempt in historical painting.

W. C.

### COINCIDENCES AND IMITATIONS IN ENGLISH WRITERS.

PORTEUS—YOUNG—MILTON—COWLEY—  
SPENSER AND POPE.

ONE murder makes a villain—millions, a hero.  
*Porteus.*

One to destroy is murder by the law;  
And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe.  
To murder thousands takes a specious name;  
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame.

*Young.*

No light—but rather darkness visible. *Milton.*

No pale-fac'd sun does in stolen beams appear,  
Or with dim taper scatter darkness there.

*Cowley.*

And chiefly thou, O Spirit! that dost prefer,  
Before all temples, the upright heart and pure,  
Instruct me, for thou know'st: what in me is  
dark

Humane: what is low, raise and support,  
Till to the height of this great argument  
I may assert eternal providence,  
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

Yet oh! most Spirit, pure lamp of light,  
Eternal spring of grace and wisdom, true,  
Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spirit;  
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,  
That may my rhymes with sweet infuse embrew,  
And give me words, equal unto my thought,  
To tell the marvels of thy mercy wrought.

*Spenser.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, that strew the brooks,  
In Vallombrosa. *Milton.*

In number like autumnal leaves.

*Chapman's Homer.*

His tongue dropped manna— *Milton.*  
Words flowed, than honey sweeter, from his  
tongue. *Homer.*



### RULES FOR JOKING IN COMPANY.

"By a careful perusal of the following rules, the reader may enjoy the happiness of being as much hated and feared as the most inveterate wag upon record.

"Feel your ground before you take a single step, and adapt yourself to your company. You may find yourself among a set of wretches who never read Joe Miller, and yet have comprehension enough to understand him. This is fine!—Make the most of such a situation, for it is a happiness not often to recur. If any aspiring member venture to oppose you, crush him without mercy. If you do not know what he is going to say, tell him you can help him out in that story, should he be at a loss; if you do, cut him short, by snatching the sting of the tale from him, and turn it against himself. You will get the laugh, and the audience will be happy to reduce him to their own level, by measuring him with you.

"Never mind what smart you occasion, provided you can say a smart thing. Your enemy you have a right to wound; and with whom can you take a liberty, if not with a friend? A pretty thing, truly, if a jest were to be stifled because it might give pain! It would give much more to suppress it; and if others do not like the taste, how can they expect you to swallow it?

"Latin *bon-mots* are safe, if you are sure of the pronunciation, for they who understand them will laugh naturally, and they who do not, for fear of being thought ignorant. With women this rule will not apply; do not, therefore, in their society, quote Horace, or confess yourself a freemason; for they mutually hate and suspect whatever they are excluded from.

"It is a very successful and laudable practice to poach upon Joe's premises with some poor dog who is fain at night to start the game, which you have marked down in the morning. At the given signal, let fly, and you are sure to kill the prey, and perhaps some of the company with laughter. Be sure that your pointer is staunch.

"When you launch a good thing, which is only heard by the person next you, wait patiently for a pause, and throw in again. Your neighbour, possibly, will not renew his laugh, but will excuse you, well knowing that you cannot afford to throw away a good thing.

"If your party be stupid, and you want an excuse for getting away, give vent to some double-entendres to distress the women. This will answer your purpose, for the men must be fools, indeed, if they do not kick you down stairs.

"In the want of other subjects for your raillery and sneers, personal defects form a tempting source of pleasantry. When your wit has not a leg of its own to stand on, it may run some time upon your neighbour's wooden one. At least a dozen jokes may be endorsed upon a hump back; and you may make a famous handle of a long nose, by enquiring of its proprietor whether he can reach to blow

it, whether he can hear himself sneeze, &c. &c. Take care, however, while making fun with his nose, that he does not make free with yours.

"If your party be equal to yourself, in their knowledge of the *Books*, or talent for extempore repartee, laugh loud at your own sayings, and pretend not to hear theirs. Laughter is catching, though wit is not.

"If they be decidedly superior in both these requisites, have a bad head-ach and be silent. You could not speak to advantage, and it's better to be pitied for having a pain in the head, than for having nothing in it.

"Mimicry and buffoonery are good substitutes for wit. Thus you may make some use of a prosing old Poet, by listening to him with feigned attention, and at the same time thrusting your tongue in the opposite cheek. This will amuse the company, and cannot offend the old gentleman, for he will be wise enough to wish your tongue kept where it is.

"Beware of quizzing your host too severely, or he will not ask you again. Be merry and wise. A laugh is a tempting thing, I own; so is turtle soup. Always remember that a good dinner is in itself a good thing, and the only one that will bear frequent repetition.

"If you have once got a man down, belabour him without mercy. Remember the saying of the Welch boxer—'Ah, Sir, if you knew the trouble I have had in getting him down, you would not ask me to let him get up again.'

"Invariably preserve your best joke for the last; and when you have uttered it, follow the example now set you, by—taking your leave."

### BARBAROUS MANNER OF HANGING IN SPAIN.

THE executioner places the head of the culprit between his own thighs, and on the signal's being given, they both swing off together, the former sitting, *à califourchon*, on the shoulders of the latter; he then twists the body round and round with the utmost velocity, at the same time kicking violently with his heels on the breast and lungs of the criminal, and raising himself up and down, (as one does in a hard trot,) to increase the weight of the hanging man; all this the Spaniards assure us is to put the unhappy wretch the sooner out of misery. I leave you and your feeling readers to judge of the real effect which must thus be produced on the miserable sufferer. The face is never covered, and the bodies are left hanging the whole day, with all the horrible distortion produced on the countenance by so frightful a death. The moment the hangman throws himself off with the criminal, all the spectators take off their hats, and begin saying *Ave Marias* for the soul of the dying man, which continue all the while that the executioner is twisting and twirling and swinging and jumping. The Spaniards have the oddest way of praying it is possible to conceive; they

begin in a high loud tone, *Santa Maria, Madre de Dios*, and gradually descend to a low buzz, scarcely audible; this, added to the lively motions of the hangman, change entirely the effect of so awful a scene; for when observ'd from a short distance, it appears literally as if the two men were waltzing together, while the spectators are humming a slow march. A large black robe, with a broad white collar, is the costume of all condemned criminals in Spain.

### ENIGMAS.

Written by the late Dr. Darwin.

1.

WHERE pensive Meditation loves to dwell,  
Where beauty's Queen the golden prize obtain'd,  
The May-day wreath that crowns the rustic belle,  
What all have sought, but few, alas! have gain'd:  
These four initials do compose a name,  
A name to no corporeal form assign'd.  
Scorn'd by the gay, I court no idle fame,  
The gentle tell-tale of the joyless mind.  
When the soul-piercing pangs of hopeless love,  
Or anxious doubt, the tortur'd bosom seize,  
A kindly-soothing friend I oftentimes prove,  
And give to sorrow momentary ease!

2.

From letters five take fourth away,  
And quick a Dandy flirts in day;  
Resume the fourth, discard the first,  
It forms a circle often curst;  
Retake the first, 'twill plain impart  
The man whose music thrills the heart.

3.

I'm one, I'm two, I'm three,  
I'm two in one ('tis true) and then  
I'm ten by being two.

### CHARADE.

O say, what is *wit*, and resolve in a line  
What philosophers covet, but cannot define;  
'Tis a letter at *study*, a letter in motion,  
A letter in flutes will illustrate the notion;  
'Tis a letter you'll find, too, that pours thro' the choir,  
In cadence the hymns our devotions inspire.

### ANSWER.

When wit with politeness is sweetly combined,  
What charms it conveys to the elegant mind!  
Quite free from conceit, from assurance or ranting,  
'Tis *a* musing, *b* coming, *d* lighting, *n* chanting.

### VARIETY.

*Thursday*.—In the time of Paganism, this day was of considerable importance, being consecrated to Thor, the God of War. Christianity retained the name of Thor's Day.

Persons born before the end of Jan. 1773, have twice known *five* Thursdays in the month of February; and if they chance to live *eight-and-twenty* years longer, they will, in 1844, have the great felicity of witnessing again so astonishing a phenomenon. The years when this occurred during the last century, were—1720, 1740, 1776; in the two next centuries, 1841, 1872, 1912.



1940, 1968, and 1996, will be similarly distinguished.

In the year 1820, there will be five Tuesdays; in 1822, five Fridays; in 1824, five Sundays; in 1832, five Wednesdays; in 1836, five Mondays; and in 1840, five Saturdays; all in the short month of February.

**Bread and Butter.**—The following superstition, concerning a child's bread and butter, will be thought grovelling enough:—"Si puerulo panis cadat in butyrum, indicium [est] vitæ infortunatæ; si in alteram faciem, fortunatæ."

—*Pet. Molinæi Vates*, p. 154. That is, if a child lets his bread and butter fall on the butter side, it is a sign that his life will be unfortunate, if on the other side, that it will be fortunate.

### The Drama.

**COVENT GARDEN.**—The Marriage of Figaro, an opera, which combines the delightful music of Mozart, with much of the sprightly humour of Beaumarchais, was produced at this theatre, on Saturday night last. The piece is professedly compiled from Beaumarchais's *La Folle Journée*, and a very free translation of it, by O'Keefe, known under the name of *The Follies of a Day*. The plot is too well known to require much detail; to such of our readers, however, as are unacquainted with it, it may be necessary to state, that the scene is in a chateau of the Count Almaviva, near Seville; the time, a day, in which is celebrated the nuptials of Figaro and Susanna. The Count, who has a *tendresse* for Susanna, artfully promotes her marriage, in order that she may accompany her intended husband, Figaro, who is to follow his master to the wars. The Countess, in the meanwhile, betrays that kind of *penchant* for the page, that the continued neglect of her husband would infallibly ripen into a stronger passion, and this is sufficiently manifested, to arouse the jealousy, or, more properly speaking, to inflame the pride of her noble consort. The contrivances to conceal, and the embarrassments produced by the partial discovery of the intrigues of all parties, constitute the drama, which ends, by the Count being weaned, *malgré lui* from his attachment, and the Countess falling voluntarily into the ranks of good and loyal wives.

The principal incidents in Beaumarchais's comedy, are preserved, although much of his brilliant repartee and elegant language has evaporated, in the transmutation of the piece into an opera; this however, was redeemed, by uniting to it the music of Mozart's *Le Nozzi di Figaro*, which has been very happily adapted to English words, by Mr. Bishop. The pieces he has availed himself of from *Le Nozzi di Figaro* are the first duet between Figaro and Susanna, that of *Crudel perche* by the Count and Susanna, and

that of *tu Parla* between the Countess and Susanna. The celebrated love-song of the Page, *Non so più cosa son*, has not been omitted; for the part of Figaro he has preserved that of *Se vuol ballare*; and the Countess and Susanna have each an air from the original, *Voi che sapete*, and *Venite ingiunochiate*. A considerable part of the first finale has been introduced; but from the second, he has only taken that short but exquisite duet, where Figaro meets Susanna in the garden, under the disguise of the Countess. Some compositions have been joined with these, that suffer not a little by a comparison with Mozart; but on the whole, the lovers of music, will find in the opera, a source of great enjoyment. Miss Stephens represented Susanna, and Mrs. Dickons the Countess. These eminent singers now appearing for the first time in the same piece, a comparison is naturally provoked between their respective powers, and it may, fortunately, be made, without disadvantage to either, because the palm of superiority will still remain a matter of individual taste. To Mrs. Dickons, belong matured experience, perfect science, and a high degree of refinement, acquired by her stay in Italy, and acquaintance with all the varieties of foreign style. To these advantages are opposed, by Miss Stephens, a voice of the utmost strength and purity, combined with native graces "beyond the reach of art." Liston as Figaro, and Jones as the Count, were very effective, and Fawcett, who played the character of Antonio, gave a comic song, in his best style. The scenery is appropriate and beautiful, particularly the last scene, and the piece was received with such decided marks of approbation, as to promise a long and successful career.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Mr. Dibdin's benefit took place at this theatre on Monday night last, when a crowded audience testified their approbation of the unremitting exertions which he devotes to their amusement. The novelty of the evening was a melodrama founded on Home's celebrated tragedy of Douglas, which is here produced in a style of splendor which would do credit to the grand establishments. The part of Young Norval was well sustained by that excellent actress Mrs. Egerton. In the first scene we did not think her very successful; indeed the overwhelming applause with which her first entrance was greeted, appeared to have in some degree disconcerted her; but, as the piece proceeded, she most amply redeemed any deficiency in the commencement, and portrayed the noble son of Douglas in a very striking manner. Miss Taylor, as Lady Randolph, and Mr. T. P. Cooke, as Glenalvon, added another wreath to their well earned reputation; nor must we omit Mr. Fawcett's Old Norval, which was not only much superior to any thing of which we thought him capable, but was a very natural performance. The popular piece of Red Riding Hood concluded the entertainment of the evening.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

March 5 to 12, 1819.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of the Rev. Henry Martyn, B. D. 8vo. 12s.

#### CHEMISTRY.

The Gas Blow-Pipe; or, the Art of Fusion, by burning the gaseous constituents of water, &c. By Edward D. Clarke, L. L. D. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

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First Lessons in Latin, designed as an Introduction to Euclippus and Phœdrus. By the Rev. John Evans. 12mo. 2s.

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A Sketch of Modern History, from the destruction of the Western Empire to the close of the year 1818. By A. Picquet. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

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Noble's Instructions to Emigrants; an attempt to give a correct account of the United States of America. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Churchman's Second Epistle. By the author of 'Religio Clerici.' 8vo. 5s. 6d.

#### NOVELS.

Hesitation: or to Marry or not to Marry! 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

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Select Early English Poets No. 5. Containing Glaucus and Sylla, with other Lyrical and Pastoral Poems. By Thomas Lodge, &c. 7s.

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#### TRAVELS.

The Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent. Translated by Helen Maria Williams. vol. 4. 8vo. 18s.

### Original Poetry.

#### THE EMBASSY.

[From Chaucer.]

Go, little Bill, go forth,—and hie thee fast;  
Excuse and recommend me as you can;  
Tho' strong my love—my strength is weak at last;  
Worn is my pen—my hue is pale and wan;  
Mine eyes are dim—are sunk within my head;  
Sweet heart, farewell!—or smile! ere I am dead!  
Daughter of Phœbus, by fair Virtue clad,—  
Thou dear remembrance of my love elect!  
Thine absence from me keeps my heart so sad,  
Peace I have none, nor joy can I expect;—  
O! do thou hear the whispers of my death,  
And give me longer life with thy sweet breath.  
Till then, dear sweetening! in a trance I lie,  
Till gentle drops of pity from thee spring;  
I mean thy mercy, to my heart so nigh,  
Which life restores, which gives me every thing:  
Reply;—and, for thy condescending grace,  
God grant thee bliss in heaven's long resting-place.

C. Close Acad. March, 1819.



ON CORINNA'S DECLARING SHE NEVER  
FLATTERED.

Prompted by Love, oft I rehearse  
Corinna's graces in my verse—  
And, in a pleasing lyric strain,  
Add to the beauty I would gain:  
Anon, my muse my passion paints,  
My doubts, my fears, and my restraints,  
Vows that I love but only she,  
And asks her love to live for me.  
For this, in various tender ways,  
She kindly loads me with her praise;  
While I deny the merit mine,  
And cry, "Corinna, all is thine!"  
Assert 'tis flattery—swear again,  
She'll rouse my pride—and make me vain—  
"No sycophant am I, forsooth,"  
She quick retorts—"each word is truth."  
And shall I longer doubt?—Oh no!  
Still, my belov'd, thy praise bestow.  
But mingle with it praise bright,  
How I may take, and use it right.

EDMUND.

## THE BLUSH OF MODESTY.

'Tis not the dazzling bright attire  
Of Fashion's plumage gay,  
'Tis not the warmth of muse's fire,  
Can steal this heart away;  
Though thicken'd folds, with gold profuse,  
Adorn the beauteous fair;  
These, these must perish in the use—  
Sweet sounds be lost in air;  
To none will I a captive be,  
But the sweet blush of Modesty.  
'Tis not the playful winning eye,  
Can lure me to its snare;  
Nor the soft bosom's heaving sigh,  
Nor wanton looks of fair;  
Nor yet a thousand other ways  
That tempt—the passion's move;  
They may my admiration raise,  
But cannot win my love;  
None so delight, enrapture me,  
As the sweet blush of Modesty.

HENRY.

## ENIGMA.

My first is to my third of use;  
And then my third appears my second;  
My whole did many a fool induce,  
When labour was religion reckon'd.  
My first extends the doctor's bill;  
My second marks the robber's face;  
My third the old alone can kill;  
My whole was sought to give them grace:  
Yet, many of my thirds have past,  
Since my whole was practised last.

SPHYNX.

## CHARADE.

My first is my first and my second;  
If to that second a vowel you add,  
My whole is a beverage reckon'd  
By most folk as diff'ring from bad.

EDMUND.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OCCIDENTE, and CAMBRIANA, No. 4, in our next.

The following errors appeared in a few Copies of our last Number in Mr. Carey's Letter:—For "panacidal" read "parricidal."—For "The Anti-British calumniators who have falsely stigmatized the British Artists ONE AND ALL" as a mass of IMBECILITY," read, "The Anti-British calumniators who have

falsely stigmatized the British Artists "ONE AND ALL" as a mass of "IMBECILITY."—For "published my observations in their lying chronicle" read "on their lying chronicle."—For "knife-grinders on London," read "in London."—For "Yet with the power of truth," read "For, with the power of truth."

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Southampton Street, Strand.

At an Annual General Meeting of the Members, held at the Office, on the 2d March, 1819,

WILLIAM PRAED, Esq. in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously:—

That, after having afforded a full indemnity for losses to sufferers by fire, a liberal aid in furnishing the means of extinguishing fires, and of discovering and punishing incendiaries, and after having also made a large Return of Dividends to upwards of 15,000 persons insured, it is proved that the capital of the Association has greatly increased, and now exceeds £202,000 in hand, as per certificates annexed from the auditors, solicitors, bankers, and stockbroker, of the office; and that nearly £300,000 additional is secured by deed upon the personal estates of eight hundred original members, and their representatives, which capital of half a million sterling, constitutes the security of the Insured, and enables the Association effectually to exonerate the policy holders from liability for the losses of others.

That the engagements of the Office have been so well defined, and supported with such good faith, liberality, and promptness, that not a single litigation has arisen to endanger the security, or delay the indemnity of any claimant.

That although the Association restricts itself in the admission of risks, the amount of property now standing insured in the County Fire Office, considerably exceeds that which appears to have been accumulated in any other Office, in a similar period from its foundation.

That Returns of from 20 to 25 per cent. have been invariably made to all persons who have continued insured seven years, whether their policies were taken out for seven years in one payment, or were renewed annually; which returns have exceeded £18,000 within the last four years;—an advantage to the public which has never been afforded by any other well-secured Office.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given severally to His Grace the Duke of Rutland, the most noble the Marquesses of Buckingham and of Northampton, (Trustees,) for the honour of their very obliging letters on the occasion of this Meeting, and of their general support of the interests of the Association.

That, the Meeting cannot omit the present opportunity of renewing their avowal of their approbation of the skill, diligence, and prudence, which the Managing Director Mr. Barber Beaumont, has shown in arranging the plans and conducting the affairs of the association, and which have led to results of such eminent benefit thereto. W. PRAED, Chairman.

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